TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Select Poetry.

HOW SWEET 'TIS TO RETURN.

BY SAMUEL LOVER.

How sweet 'tis to return
Where once we're happy been.
Though paler now life's lamp may burn,
And years have rolled between.

And if those eyes beam welcome yet
That wept our parting then,
O, in the smiles of friends thus met
We live whole years again!

They tell us of a fount that flow'd
In happier days of yore,
Whose waters bright fresh youth bestowed,
Alas the fount's no more!

But smiling mem'ry still appears,
Presents her cup and when
We sip the sweets of vanish'd years
We live those years again.

Interesting Miscellany.

MR. BROWN'S MISHAPS.

Mr. Eliphalet Brown was a bachelor of thirty-five or there-abouts; one of those men who seem born to pass through the world all alone. Save this peculiarity there was nothing to distinguish Mr. Brown from the multitude of other Browns who are born, grow up and die in this world of ours. It chanced that Mr. Brown had occasion to visit a town some fifty miles distant on matters of business. It was his first visit to the place, and he proposed stopping a day to give him an opportunity to look about. Walking leisurely along the street, he was all at once accosted by a child, who ran up to him exclaiming:

"Father, I want you to buy me some candy."

Father! was it possible that he, a bachelor, was addressed by that title!—He could not believe it.

"Who were you speaking to, my dear?" he inquired of the little girl.

"I spoke to you, father," said the little one, surprised.

"Really, thought Brown, "this is very embarrassing. I am not your father," said he, "What is your name?"

The child laughed heartily, evidently thinking it a good joke. "What a funny father you are," she said, "but aint you going to buy me some candy?"

"Yes, yes, I'll buy you a pound if you will not call me father any more," said he, nervously.

The little girl clapped her hands with delight. The promise was all she remembered.

Mr. Brown proceeded to a confectionary store, where he actually bought a pound of candy, which he placed in the hands of the little girl. In coming out of the store they encountered the child's mother.

"O, mother," said the little girl, "just see how much candy father has bought me."

"You shouldn't have bought her so much at a time, Mr. Jones," said the lady: "I am afraid she will make herself sick. But how did you happen to get home so quick? I did not expect you until night."

"Jones—I, madam," said the embarrassed Mr. Brown, "it's not my name. I am Eliphalet Brown, of W., and this is the first time I have ever been in this city."

"Good heavens, Mr. Jones, what has put this silly tale into your head? You have concluded to change your name have you?—Perhaps it is your intention to change your wife."

Mrs. Jones' tone was defiant, and this only served to increase Mr. Brown's embarrassment.

"I havn't any wife, madam—I never had one. On my word as a gentleman, I never was married!"

"And do you intend to palm off this tale on me?" said Mrs. Jones with excitement.—"If you are not married, I would like to know who I am?"

"I have no doubt you are a most respectable lady," said Mr. Brown, "and I conjecture from what you have said, that your name is Jones, but mine is Brown, madam, and always was."

"Melinda," said her mother, suddenly taking the child by the arm and leading her up to Mr. Brown, "Melinda, who is this gentleman?"

"Why, that is father," was the child's immediate reply, as she confidently placed her hands in his.

"You hear that, Mr. Jones, do you? You hear what that innocent child says, and yet you have the unblushing impudence to deny that you are my husband. The voice of nature in the child, should overwhelm you. I'd like to know, if you are not her father, why you are buying her candy? I would like you to answer that. But I presume you never saw her in your life?"

"I never did; on my honor I never did. I told her I would give her some candy if she wouldn't call me father any more."

"You did, did you? Bribed your own child not to call you father! Oh, Mr. Jones, this is infamous! Do you intend to desert me, sir, and leave me to the cold charities of the world?"

Mrs. Jones was so overcome that, without any warning, she fell back on the sidewalk in a fainting fit. Instantly a number of persons ran to her assistance.

"Mr. Jones, is your wife subject to fainting in this way?" asked the first comer of Mr. Brown.

"I don't know. She isn't my wife. I don't know anything about her!" stammered Mr. Brown.

"Why, it's Mrs. Jones—aint it?" he rejoined.

"Perhaps it is; but I'm not Mr. Jones."

"Sir," said the first speaker, sternly, "this is no time to jest. I trust you are not the cause of this excitement which must have occasioned your wife's fainting fit. You had better call a coach and carry her home directly."

Poor Brown was dumb-founded.

"I wonder," thought he, "whether it is possible that I am really Jones, and I have gone crazy, in consequence of which I fancy my name is Brown. And yet I don't think I am Jones. In spite of all I will insist that my name is Brown."

"Well, sir, what are you waiting for? It is necessary that your wife be removed immediately. Will you order a carriage?"

Brown saw that it was of no use to protract the discussion by a denial. He, therefore, without contesting the point, ordered a hackney coach to the spot.

Mr. Brown accordingly lent an arm to Mrs. Jones, who was somewhat recovered, and was about to close the door upon her.

"What, are you not going with her yourself?"

"Why, no; why should I?"

"Your wife should not go alone; she has hardly recovered."

Brown gave a despairing glance at the mob around him, and deeming it useless to make opposition when so many seemed so fully convinced that he was Mr. Jones, followed the lady in.

"Where shall I drive?" asked the driver.

"I—I don't know," said Mr. Brown.

"Where do you wish to be carried to, Mrs. Jones?"

"Home, of course," murmured Mrs. Jones.

"Where is that?" asked the driver.

"I don't know," said Mr. Brown.

"No. 19 II——— street," said the gentleman already introduced, glancing scornfully at Mr. Brown.

"Will you help me out, Mr. Jones," said the lady; "I am not fully recovered from the fainting fit into which you drove me."

"Are you quite sure that I am Mr. Jones," asked Mr. Brown with anxiety.

"Of course," said Mrs. Jones.

"Then," said he, resignedly, "I suppose I am. But if you will believe me, I was firmly convinced this morning that my name was Brown, and to tell the truth, I have not any recollection of this house."

Brown helped Mrs. Jones into the parlor, but, good Heavens! conceive the astonishment of all when a man was discovered seated in an arm chair, who was the very *fac simile* of Mr. Brown, in form, features, and every other respect.

"Gracious!" ejaculated the lady, "which—which is my husband?"

An explanation was given, mystery was cleared up, and Mr. Brown's pardon was sought for the embarrassing mistake. It was freely accorded by Mr. Brown, who was delighted to think that after all he was not Mr. Jones, with a wife and child to boot.—Mr. Brown has not since visited the place where this mishap occurred.

A Scene of Retribution.

A picture representing the sale of a quantity of old furniture, seized for rent, was exhibited, some years back, in the window of a dealer in the Place de la Madeleine, Paris, and attracted considerable attention. In the foreground was placed a poor woman, holding in her arms a child, and watching with a sorrowful eye the progress of the sale. The sweet face of the child stood in strong contrast to the distressed countenance of the poor mother. Further back were the personages connected with the sale, represented with great vigor. The following is stated by the Lyons Journal to be the history of the scene depicted:

A few years since the painter of the picture in question, an eminent artist at Lyons, while passing through the Rue des Terreaux approached a number of persons who were gathered together witnessing the sale of the furniture of the poor workman. A woman was seated on the pavement with a child in her arms. The painter spoke to her, and was told that the furniture which was being sold belonged to her; that her husband had lately died, and leaving her with the child she had in her arms; that she struggled hard to maintain herself by working day and night, and submitting to every privation, and that her landlord had at length seized her furniture for some month's rent which was due him. The artist was much affected by this simple recital, and enquired who was her landlord. There he is, replied the poor woman, pointing to a man who was watching the progress of the sale, and he was recognized by the painter as a person who was suspected of having amassed a considerable fortune by usury so that to make an appeal to his feelings on behalf of the poor widow would be useless. The artist was considering within himself what other plan he could adopt to benefit her, when the crier announced a picture for sale. It was a miserable daub, which in the summer the poor woman had used to hide the hole in the wall through which the stove pipe passed during the winter. It was put up at one franc. The artist at once conceived a plan for taking revenge on the landlord. He went over, examined the picture with great attention, and then called out with a loud voice, One hundred francs! The landlord was astonished at the bid, but conceiving that a picture for which so eminent an artist could offer, was worth more than double, boldly offered 200f. Five hundred! said the painter, and the contest between the two bidders became so animated that the prize was at length knocked down to the landlord at 2,200f! The purchaser then addressed the painter: In seeing an artist of your merit bid so eagerly for the picture, I supposed that it must be valuable.—Now tell me, sir, at what do you estimate its value? About three francs and a half, replied the painter, but I would not give that for it. You are surely jesting, said the landlord, for you bid as high as 2,100 francs for it. That is true, replied the artist, and I will tell you why I did so. You are in possession of the handsome income of 25,000f. a year, and have seized on the furniture of a poor woman for a debt of 200f. I wished to give you a lesson and you fell into my trap. Instead of the poor woman being your debtor, she is now your creditor, and I flatter myself you will not compel her to seize on your furniture for the debt. The artist then politely saluted the astonished landlord, and having announced her good fortune to the poor woman walked away.

☞"Too much of a good thing," as the boy said when he fell in the molasses barrel.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., SEPTEMBER 2, 1857. NO. 11.

Womanly Accomplishments.

The following truthful and well-timed remarks we take from the New York *Daily Times:*

A recent English publication on the science of bread baking, states that in the county of Suffolk, England, every woman knows to make bread, and in the town of Bary, which has 60,000 inhabitants, there are but two public bakeries. These facts will surprise our own countrywomen, very few of whom, we fear, know anything more of the art of making bread than they do about making watches. We do not know how many noble ladies there may be in the county of Suffolk; but there are, probably, a good many who wear titles, and who belong to the upper crust of society.

It is certainly greatly to the credit of the women of England that there are so many of them who could, if it were necessary, make the family bread, and prepare the hot rolls for their husband's breakfast. Bread making is not one of the accomplishments which American women think it necessary for them to be acquainted with; every parlor has a piano, but very few kitchens have an oven; and it would be as difficult to find an American woman who did not understand the use of one, as to find one who knew how to use the other. But it is not altogether the fault of our ladies that they cannot, and do not, understand the art of making bread.—In the country every family must make its own bread, but it is questionable economy to keep a private bakery in the city.

It is not the economy of bread-making which makes it so desirable that every woman should understand the art, but because it shows a familiarty with domestic affairs which is necessary to the economy and comfort of every household. The daughter of a merchant residing in a city, the name of which it is not at all necessary we should mention, lately remarked in confidence to her friend, that she did not see any advantage in having a millionaire for a father, since she had to work four hours every day at her piano.

The hard case of this unhappy young lady is by no means a solitary one; and there is no doubt that there are a great many daughters of millionaires who would be very glad to change the slavery of the piano for an hour or two of recreation in the kitchen, and to whom bread-making would be a delight compared with the labor of learning music. We would not be understood as objecting to the piano, but a change from that instrument to the kneading trough would not be at all injurious to the pleasures of [illegible]. In Mrs. Gaskell's biography of Charlotte Bronte, there is a very pretty picture, drawn from real life, representing that heroic and accomplished girl, the author of Wuthering Heights, engaged in kneading bread while she studied the German grammar open before her. Domestic misery, from the misery of domestics, is now the rule in the majority of American families; but this would not be the case if there were more of our countrywomen who understood the art of bread making, like the ladies of Suffolk; or who studied their grammars with their delicate hands in the kneading trough, like the gentle Charlotte Bronte.

MEDICAL USE OF SALT.—In many cases of disordered stomach, a teaspoonful of salt is a certain cure. In the violent internal aching, termed cholic, add a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of cold water—drink it and go to bed; it is one of the speediest remedies known. The same will revive a person who seems almost dead from receiving a very heavy fall, &c.

In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt and water, if sufficient sensibility remain to allow of swallowing; if not, the head must be sponged with cold water, until the sense return, when salt will completely restore the patient from the lethargy.

In a fit, the feet should be placed in warm water, with mustard added; and the legs briskly rubbed, all bandages removed from the neck, and a cool apartment procured if possible. In many cases of severe bleeding at the lungs, and when other remedies fail, Dr. Rush found two teaspoonfuls of salt completely stayed the blood.

In cases of bite from a mad dog, wash the part with strong brine for an hour, then bind on some salt with a rag.

In toothache, warm salt and water held to the part, and renewed two or three times, will relieve in most cases. If the gums be affected, wash the mouth with brine; if the teeth be covered with tartar, wash them twice a day with salt and water.

In swelled neck, wash the part with brine and drink it also twice a day until cured.

Salt will expel worms, if used in the food in a moderate degree, and aids digestion; but salt meat is injurious if used much.—*Scientific American.*

FRIAR'S CHICKEN.—Cut up four pounds of knuckle of veal; season it with white pepper and salt: put it into a soup-pan and let it boil slowly till the meat drops from the bone. Then strain it off. Have ready a pair of young fowls skinned, and cut up as you carve them at table. Season them with white pepper, salt, and mace. Put them into the soup, add a handful of chopped parsley, and let them boil. When the pieces of chicken are all quite tender, have ready four or five eggs well beaten. Stir the eggs into the soup, and take it immediately off the fire lest it curdle. Serve up the chicken in the soup. Rabbits may be substituted for fowls.

TO CURE A RING WORM.—The following receipt for the cure of ring worms is furnished by JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq., the veteran conductor of the *Plow, Loom and Anvil.* He says it is infallible:

Heat a shovel to a bright red—cover it with grains of Indian corn—press them with a cold flat iron. They will burn to a coal and exude an oil on the surface of the flat iron, with which rub the ring worm, and after one or two applications it will be *kilt* as dead as Julius Cæsar.

Womens's Help for Farmers' Families.

A large part of our farmer's wives are over-worked. What with the boarding of the farm hands, the dairy, and all the other unavoidable parts of the routine of daily work, there needs to be extra hands to do it, and when these cannot be, or are not furnished, health suffers, the temper is often soured, the beauty of mind and soul is marred, and too often the worn-out mother fails to live out half her days.

We believe most families would gladly hire more assistance, if possible, but there are constant complaints from all parts of the country, of a lack of girls who will consent to hire into farmer's families. It is evident that we cannot expect much of this kind of help from *American girls.* Either they have insufficient health, or their fathers are able to support them without, or they are too proud to "work out," as it is called. And girls of foreign birth if they have been even for a short time in the city, can seldom be persuaded thereafter to go into the country.

On the other hand, while luxury is everywhere gaining ground, there is small chance that our wants will be simplified, and thus be more readily met. On the contrary, they are vastly more likely to be multiplied.—The demand is likely to increase, while the supply diminishes.

The same want is felt to a considerable extent by the farmers in their out-door work, though machines are fast lessening the evil here. Not so in-doors, and the question has become an important one, how is this growing evil to be met?

The most feasible plan that we can suggest is this:—Build a cheap, though comfortable house on one corner of your farm, fence off a few acres of ground to go with it, and rent this to some tenant who will be likely to supply your wants. There are enough families in our cities, who, if comfortable provision were made for them, would be glad to go into the country. The Germans are almost always good tenants—neat, industrious and saving, and fond of working the ground. Welsh and sometimes English and Scotch families can also be found who will do well.

The advantages resulting from such an arrangement are numerous. You can easily spare the land, the fire wood, &c., indeed you would scarcely miss it, and would be sure to want more than the worth of it in work, and the convenience of having help at hand when wanted, must be great. You are not obliged to hire either men or women when not needed, as they can support themselves from their own share of the ground; neither are you obliged to retain them as tenants if they prove lawless.

One cause of the scarcity of farm laborers is this: You generally insist upon hiring single men. A man with a family could be more easily obtained, and by boarding himself, too, would relieve the women of part of their burthen. Moreover, the tenant family could probably board any other hands that might be required, and thus materially lessen the crushing labors of the house-wife.

The women of such families, too, are unusually hardy as well as industrious, and would commonly be glad to get the job of washing and ironing for the family, or they would come in by the day and clean house, &c., and if there be girls in the family, you can probably hire them steadily by the week or month. By hiring them thus occasionally, from childhood, they would learn your ways, and be much more likely to meet your wants than any fresh importations.

The advantage of such an arrangement must, we think, be great to you; and in return you should make it advantageous to them. Let them have the place on such terms as will make it an object for them to leave the city and hire with you. Make their home a comfortable one, pay fair wages, take no advantage over ignorance or humble position; in short—do as you would be done by. Let there be freedom on both sides to go or stay, or hire as they please, and we are sure the advantage will be mutual.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

"Don't Stay Long."

It is rarely, indeed, that we have read anything more truthfully pathetic than the subjoined waif, which we find floating among our exchanges.

"Don't stay long, husband," said a young wife tenderly in my presence one evening, as her husband was preparing to go out. The words themselves were insignificant; but the look of melting fondness with which they were accompanied spoke volumes. It told all the whole vast depths of a woman's love—of her grief when the light of his smile, the source of all her joy, beamed not brightly upon her.

"Don't stay long, husband," and I fancied I saw the loving, gentle wife sitting alone, anxiously counting the moments of her husband's absence—every few moments running to the door to see if he was in sight; and finding that he was not, I thought that I could hear her exclaiming, in disappointed tones, "not yet."

"Don't stay long, husband," and I again thought I could see the young wife rocking nervously in the great arm chair, and weeping as though her heart would break as her thoughtless "lord and master" prolonged his stay to a wearisome length of time.

O, you that have wives to say "Don't stay long," when you go forth, think of them kindly when you are mingling in the busy hive of life, and try, just a little, to make the homes and hearts happy, for they are gems seldom to be replaced. You cannot find, amid the pleasures of the world, the peace and joy that a quiet home, blessed with such a woman's presence will afford.

"Don't stay long, husband!" and the young wife's look seemed to say, for here, in our own sweet home, is a loving heart, whose music is hushed when you are absent; here is a soft breast for you to lay your head upon and here are pure lips unsoiled by sin, that will pay you with kisses for coming back soon.

TRUE.—The only back-biters that ever did good in this world—leeches.

The Drunkard's Death.

What a spectacle is this? What a lesson does it teach? The destruction of man's corporeal frame, is not pleasant under any circumstances. The taking down his frail "clay tabernacle," even when he hopes to enter a building not made with hands, in the upper skies, has something melancholy in it. But when we see a moral streched upon his dying couch, whose life has been spent in debauchery and reveling, what is there connected with him or his either past, present or future; that does not present the most horrible and forbidding aspect? Life is gone—property wasted—character blasted—wife and children beggared—there he lies upon his bed of straw, with parched lips, bloated countenance and blood shot eyes, the very personification of ruin. Tossing upon his hard and comfortless couch, panting for breath and calling for help, but all in vain. Death marks him for his victim; and now if for a while he is relieved from frightful ghosts and demons which have hitherto haunted his disordered imagination, conscience, the sleepless monitor, with redoubled vigor assails his still conscious soul, and brings up before him every act of his worthless life, to blast all hope—to plunge him in deeper agony, and to hurry his affrightened spirit into the presence of his God. How loudly and bitterly does he complain of himself—of life—of friends—of God. He prays, but it is the angry imprecation of a doomed spirit, demanding of his Maker a speedier discharge. The wild glare of his scorched eyes—his restless tossing—his reching hiccough, and his deep hollow groans, tell us how hard it is for a drunkard to die. The very presence of once loved wife and children, kindle in his bosom, in advance, the fires of hell. The soothing voice of mercy and the plaintive prayer of the man of God, kneeling by his bedside, but add fuel to the already raging flame. He calls for water! water! now, ere he takes up his habitation where "one drop" will not be allowed him; but ah! the cool draught only adds force to the devouring fire.

Friends gather around to take a last farewell, and as his tremulous hand is extended to bid them adieu, thoughts of the past and of the future send withering arrows barbed with the poison of death to his bursting heart and with one strong agonizing, convulsive struggle, his ruined soul staggers into the spirit land, to receive its sentence. Pity, compassion, humanity, would let the vail drop here, and cover up till the great assize, the doom of the deluded, misguided wretch: but Divine truth has said "all drunkards shall have their portion in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone."

LIME BARRELS FOR PRESERVING APPLES.—A correspondent of the New Jersey FARMER says:

"I had occasion to overhaul some apples the other day. They were picked in the orchard, and on the same day, and were put away the same day; and some in flour barrels and some in lime barrels. Those in the flour barrels were much decayed, while those in the lime barrels were sound, and but very few showed any signs of decay. The apples were of the same variety.

Under certain circumstances, it is well known that lime acts as an antiseptic, though under other circumstances it accelerates decomposition. For instance, it will preserve dry straw. In the above instance, the lime on the barrels probably excluded the air and absolved the moisture given off by the apples, and thus counteracted two of the principal causes of decay.

We also see it stated that apples have been preserved perfectly in salt barrels. A correspondent of the Scientific *American* says he purchased five barrels of choice apples last fall from one pile and put them in his cellar. On the first of April he found that those in four of the barrels were mostly decayed, while those in the other were perfectly good and sound! Upon examination he found that the one barrel had contained salt, and to this fact he attributed the preservation of the fruit. We ate perfectly sound apples on the 20th of this month (July) which had been kept without any unusual care. Perhaps the most important part of preserving apples and other fruit, is to pick them carefully by hand from the trees and to avoid bruising them.

WHO WOULD NOT BE A FARMER?—The Louisville Courier pays the following tribute to the occupation of the farmer:

"If a young man wants to engage in a business that will insure him in middle life the greatest amount of leisure time, there is nothing more so than farming. If he has an independent turn of mind let him be a farmer. If he wants to engage in a healthy occupation, let him till the soil. In short, if he would be independent let him get a spot of earth, keep within his means, shun the lawyer, be temperate to avoid the doctor, be honest that he may have a clear conscience, improve the soil so as to leave the world better than he found it, and then if he cannot live happy and die contented there is no hope for him."

UNPLEASANT.—Scene—A private parlor—Mr. Thompson, a rich merchant, spending the evening with his brother and wife. Entrance of Julia their daughter, a girl of six years.

Mr. Thompson—My dear don't you love me?

Julia—No, I don't love you at all!

Pa, (who has an eye on his brother's last will and testament)—O, yes, Julia, you love your uncle don't you?

Julia—No I don't love him.

Uncle—Why don't you love me?

Julia—Pa don't want me to tell.

Unsuspicious Pa—Oh yes, my dear tell uncle.

Julia, (after thinking a moment)—Well, its because you don't die and leave me your money. Pa said you would, but you don't.

Grand Tableau—wife screams—husband swears, and uncle makes a hasty exit.

LABOR and prudence relieve us from three great evils—vice, want and indolence.

Fall Plowing.

The advantages of fall plowing may be enumerated as follows:

1. In the autumn, the team having become inured to work through the summer, is more vigorous and better prepared for labor than in the spring, and other farm work is less pressing in its demands upon the time and attention than in that bustling period. Let all the plowing be done which is possible in the fall, and still the spring work would give abundant employment to the farmer and his teams, in drawing manure, cross plowing, cultivating, harrowing, &c.

2. In the fall, low, moist lands are generally in better condition for plowing than in spring time. We say generally, for this season low, moist lands are decidedly moist at present. Still, we cannot hope for any better state very early next year, and if plowed as they should be, wet lands will suffer very little from water through the winter.

3. Stiff, heavy soils, plowed in autumn, undergo, by the action of water and frost, a more thorough disintegration—clays are pulverized and crumbled, and heavy loams and hard pan lands are acted upon, in like manner and with like benefit.

4. Heavy, coarse swards, full of rank weeds and grasses, can be better subdued by plowing in the fall their roots are more apt to die out, and far less liable to sprout again than when plowed in the spring. The turf is better prepared, by its more advanced state of decay, for the use of crops which may be sown or planted upon it.

5. Fall plowing disturbs the "winter arrangements" of numerous worms and insects and must destroy a large number of these pests, and also their eggs and larvae. This is a minor advantage, but one worthy of consideration, especially on lands infested with the wire worm.

The principle objections to fall plowing are these:

1. The loss of that fresh friable condition readily permeable to air and moisture, and the consolidation of the soil by long exposure to changing and stormy weather. This, on soils of a light character, is a very serious objection to plowing in autumn.

2. The loss of vegetable matter and the gasses of the same, while in a state of decay, is another disadvantage. The latter is but a small loss if the work is done late in the fall, but often on hill-sides, a large part of the soluble and floating organic matter is washed away by the heavy rains of winter and early spring time. The soil is also consolidated by the same influences. Heavy swards thus situated would sustain less injury than light swards or stubble lands.

The advantages and disadvantages of this practice may be appropriately followed by brief directions for performing the work.

1. Do it in the best manner.

2. Throw up low lands in narrow beds and cut cross furrows and drains sufficient to carry off at once all surface water. This will obviate one great objection to fall plowing.

3. Plow deep and narrow furrows—such will best secure the action of the ameliorating influences of frost upon the soil. A rough-broken surface is better than a smooth one for this purpose.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Philosophy and Beauty of Manners.

Manners are the garments of the spirit—the eternal clothing of the being, in which character ultimates itself. If the character be simple and sincere, the manners will be at one with it—will be the natural outbirth of its traits and peculiarities. If it be complex and self-seeking, the manner will be artificial, affected, or insincere. Some persons make up, put on, take off, alter, or patch their manners to suit times and seasons, with as much facility, and as little apparent consciousness of duplicity, as if they were treating their clothes in like fashion. The fine lady of this class may be polished to the last degree, when, arrayed in silks and laces, she glides over the rich carpet of the drawing-room—and yet, with her servant at home, she is possibly less the lady than they or, worse still, the fine lady, married, perhaps, to a fine gentleman of character similar to her own, in the privacy of domestic life carries on a civil war with him, in which all restraint of courtesy is set aside. The best manners possible are the simple bringing down of the perfect law of charity into the most external ultimates of social life. Until character tends at all times and in all places, and towards all persons, to ultimate itself in manners of thorough courtesy, it is not building itself upon a sure foundation. This is the golden rule of true manners.

A Dead Nigger.

When the cholera was at its worst in 1849 in New Orleans, an old negro who had weathered the yellow fever many times, at length got frightened at the havoc which the new disease was making among all classes. His master one night heard him praying to "the angel of the lord," by the light of a tallow candle, "to spare him dis time—to let him live a little longer and den take him to glory." But he concluded his prayer by professing perfect submission to the will of "the angel of the lord," even should he be called for to go immediately on his long journey.—Sambo's master determined to test the sincerity of this last profession. He knocked loud and distinct at his door.

"Who dar?" asked Sambo.

"The angel of the Lord," was answered.

"What you want?"

"I have called for Sambo."

The master heard the candle suddenly extinguished with a whoof, and Sambo energetically answered.

"He not here! dat nigger is been dead dis three weeks."

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.—It is an exquisite and beautiful thing in our nature, that when the heart is touched and softened by some tranquil happiness or affectionate feeling, the memory of the dead comes over it most powerfully and irresistibly. It would almost seem as though our better thoughts and sympathies were charms in virtues of which the soul is enabled to hold some vague and mysterious intercourse with the spirits of those whom we dearly loved in life. Alas, how often and how long may those patient angels hover above us, watching for the spell which is so seldom uttered and so soon forgotton!—*Dickens.*

☞An intelligent lady, whose little boy was beginning to swear, anxious to express to the child her horror of profanity, hit upon the novel process of washing out his mouth with soap suds whenever he swore. It was an effectual cure.—The boy understood his mother's sense of corruption of an oath, which, with the taste of the suds, produced the desired result. The practice if universally adopted, would raise the price of soap.

☞"Boys," said a colored individual, disclosing a small coffin which he carried along Broadway under his cloak—"Boys, don't laugh—I's a funeral."

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, September 2, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.
Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR,
WILLIAM P. SCHELL, of Bedford county.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
DANIEL HOUTZ, of Alexandria.
FOR REGISTER & RECORDER,
JAMES B. CAROTHERS, of Morris.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
DAVID CALDWELL, of Cromwell.
FOR TREASURER,
JOHN H. LIGHTNER, of Shirleysburg.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS OZBORN, of Jackson.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES MURPHY, of Petersburg.
FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN M. STONEROAD, of Birmingham.

Shipments of Coal.

The shipments of Coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road for the week ending Thursday, August 27th, amounts to 2,525 tons; for the season, 56,291 tons.

Change of Time.

On and after Thursday, September 3rd, Passenger Trains on Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road will

Leave Huntingdon.....at.....8 A. M.....and.....4 P. M.
Arrive.....“.....“...2.30 P. M..... “ ....8.40 “

Our Senatorial Candidate.

We have the pleasure to-day of announcing to the voters of Huntingdon county and the district, the unanimous nomination by the Democratic Conference, of Hon. WILLIAM P. SCHELL, of Bedford, as our candidate for the Senate. We never witnessed as much unanimity in the selection of a candidate for any office as it was the pleasure of the Democratic Conference on Monday last, in the nomination of Mr. SCHELL. Mr. S. is a gentleman of much legislative experience, having filled the Speaker's chair of the House for, we believe, two years, and is an honest, industrious friend of the people. The position was not sought after by Mr. S.—indeed, it was with great reluctance that he finally agreed to accept the nomination. But, he has accepted, and now it is for the voters of the district to say whether he shall be successful or not. His election is not uncertain if the people will vote for the best candidate. Somerset and Bedford, we are assured, will run Mr. Schell ahead of his party ticket—and we feel inclined to believe that Old Huntingdon will give him a handsome majority over his rank Abolition opponent, Mr. Koontz, of Abolition Somerset.

Our Ticket Complete.

The Democratic Ticket, headed by such men as SCHELL and HOUTZ, cannot fail to receive a handsome majority of the votes in the county. From every district we have the gratifying intelligence that the independent voters of the opposition parties have determined to be true to their interests, and to themselves, and will vote for the men placed in nomination by the Democracy of the county and district.

Senatorial Conference.

The Senatorial Conferees of the 18th District, composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon, met at the Washington House, in the borough of Bedford, on Monday, 31st August ult., and organized by calling J. D. RODDY, Esq., to the chair, and appointing A. L. GRIM, Secretary.

The following named gentlemen presented credentials and took their seats as conferees:

Somerset—J. D. Roddy, Geo. W. Beufort, and Charles Heffley.

Bedford—D. A. T. Black, Thos. H. Murray, and J. Henry Schell.

Huntingdon—J. Simpson Africa, Aug. L. Grim, and Wm. Lewis.

On motion of William Lewis, WILLIAM P. SCHELL, Esq., of Bedford, was nominated by acclamation as the candidate of the Democracy of this District, for the State Senate.

On motion of J. Simpson Africa, ISAAC HUGUS, Esq., of Somerset, was nominated by acclamation, Senatorial Delegate to the next State Convention.

On motion, the Chair appointed J. Simpson Africa, Wm. Lewis, and Thos. H. Murray, a committee to inform Mr. Schell of his nomination.

After tendering Mrs. Cook the thanks of the delegates for the use of her house, the conference adjourned.

J. D. RODDY, *Chairman.*
A. L. GRIM, *Secretary.*

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.—The official report shows that Col. STEWART, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, is elected by 334 majority. The official vote stands: For Stewart, 47,975; for Rollins, 47,641. In announcing the election of Col. Stewart, the St. Louis *Leader* of the 27th says:—“The Democratic party has beaten the coalition, and remains on the field, in spite of the rage and disappointment of the enemies of the State and of the South everywhere, a clearly ascertained MAJORITY of the whole people of Missouri.”

Opening of the Campaign by Gen. W. F. Packer.

The Democracy of York county had a grand rally on Monday 24th ult. We copy from the York *Gazette*, Extra:

After the meeting was organized, General WILLIAM F. PACKER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, entered the Court room, attended by a number of gentlemen who had escorted him from his lodgings at METZEL's Hotel. His appearance was the signal for enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection for himself personally and the devotion to the cause of which he is the chosen and honored standard-bearer. He was introduced to the meeting by HENRY L. FISHER, Esq., and proceeded to deliver a powerful, eloquent and argumentative address, in the course of which he was repeatedly interrupted by cheering and other manifestations of applause. Gen. PACKER commenced his address by a happy reference to the electric effect produced on the night of the last Presidential election, at his home in Williamsport, by the telegraphic announcement of old Democratic York's thundering majority for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE.—Every Democrat present who had contributed to that glorious majority felt proud of the record made in the great fight of the Constitution against sectionalism and fanaticism.—Gen. PACKER proceeded to demonstrate the constitutionality of the position maintained by the Democratic party on the question of slavery. He held up to scorn the hypocrisy of the party who now affect to be horror-stricken at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—showing, *from the records of Congress*, that that very party had virtually repealed, repudiated, and trampled upon the “sacred Compromise” long before the Kansas-Nebraska bill was introduced into Congress by Judge DOUGLASS, to which distinguished statesman he paid, in passing, a glowing and merited tribute. He proved, to the satisfaction of every dispassionate hearer, that the Democratic party, so far from going *beyond* the Constitution in reference to slavery, *does not go so far* as did that instrument—and that it sanctions no measure or principle for which there is not clear constitutional warrant. He depicted, in vivid but truthful colors, the danger of placing in power, in federal or State government, a party who profess to have a higher law than the Constitution for the regulation of their political conduct—a party whose representatives are capable, like the Legislature of Massachusetts, in which were 60 fanatical clergymen, of swearing on the Holy Evangelists to support the Constitution of the United States, then passing a law in direct and acknowledged violation of that instrument, and justifying it by declaring that a higher law overrides the federal fundamental law! In this brief sketch we of course cannot do justice to the able address of Gen. PACKER. The hollowness and absurdity of the groans over “bleeding Kansas,” with which the Black Republicans are seeking to inflame the worst passions of ignorance and fanaticism—their disloyalty to the compact of Union made by our revolutionary fathers—the folly of their calculation upon peace and prosperity to be secured by a separation of the North from the South—were topics which Gen. PACKER pressed with much cogency and effect. He concluded amid hearty cheers—and evidently made a highly favorable impression upon his audience.

Judge Wilmot a Know Nothing.

It is important to the people of this noble old Commonwealth to know, that Judge Wilmot is a *Know Nothing* in the true sense of that term as a party designation. He may be a “Woolly Head” as much as he pleases, but he has, in his recent letter, declared himself, in principle, a faithful disciple of “Sam.” He stands on the Know Nothing platform of principles and avows them as his own. We care not for the manifest and studied caution with which he has taken his position. The position itself is unmistakeable, and is that of an advocate and supporter of rank, unmitigated Know Nothingism.

Here then we have the doctrine of proscription, revived in its full extent. It matters not that the advocates of Know Nothingism disavow the doctrine. It is proscription and nothing else. The proscription of Catholics on account of their birth, is the soul of the system. If it is not that, it is nothing, and neither Judge Wilmot or any of his followers can so delude the people of Pennsylvania, as to make them believe otherwise. Proscription and Know Nothingism are convertible terms. We had thought that as a party policy, Know Nothingism had become a thing as effete and marrowless as an Egyptian mummy, and that its skinny remains were to be forever laid aside among the relics of the folly and wickedness of other times. But it seems not. Judge Wilmot takes the loathsome carcass in his arms and hugs it to his bosom. He will find it a powerless attempt, however, to breathe into it the breath of life. Contact may destroy his own political vitality, but can never infuse any into the carcass.

☞We learn from the *Germantown Telegraph* that Passmore Williamson commenced a suit on the 1st inst., against Chief Justice Lewis, of the Supreme Court, for refusing to grant him a writ of habeas corpus, when imprisoned by Judge Kane for contempt of court. Perhaps the best legal proceeding that could be had in his case, would be one to protect the peace of the community by determining whether Passmore Williamson should be sent to the Insane Asylum or the Penitentiary.

Democracy Always the Same---The Opposition Always Changing.

Nothing commends the Democratic party, says the Uniontown *Genius of Liberty*, more forcible to the support of the people than its constancy of purpose. In all the wild surges of popular excitement it remains firmly in its old position. It has its ancient landmarks and knows them, and adheres to them with as much fidelity as the needle points to the pole. To be sure, it had its temporary defeats, owing to a trait in our people which leads them occasionally to the adoption of new theories, particularly when they are presented and held up in a plausible light and urged by specious reasoning. But, the bulk of Democracy, even in time of defeat, has remained true to the time-honored principles of the party. It is but a fraction that occasionally goes off under excitement to give triumph to the opposition. These invariably come back under the operation of the ‘sober second thought.’ The Democratic party is the only party in the country that has character either at home or abroad for reliability and permanency. Even the bitterest of the opposition are forced to pay deference to the proud history of the Democratic party. Its long line of victories and its established principles stand out as so many trophies which can neither be ignored nor disregarded. The citizen in casting his vote for the Democratic party performs a simple duty which he fully understands. In looking over the history of the past, he sees how much the Democratic party has done for the growth and prosperity of his country, and judging of the future by the past, he casts his lot with the Democracy, confident that such course is best adapted to promote his own and his country's welfare.

Nothing goes farther to condemn the opposition in the judgment of the people than its constant shifting and changing. It raises its standard to-day, on which are inscribed high sounding and captivating sentiments, and on to-morrow it is lowered by the same hands that raised it, and its emblazoned principles are all ignored and repudiated. Three years ago, the opposition, to a man almost, adopted the dogmas of the so-called American party; and by all manner of fraud, and misrepresentation, and under pressure of a wild excitement, succeeded in defeating the Democracy. From the enthusiasm and seeming earnestness of the opposition when they first seized upon Americanism, it might have been thought they had discovered the very doctrines upon which to build up a permanent party, and which were to inure in all time to the benefit of the people and country. Their frenzied zeal in perambulating the country and exposing the alleged wicked designs of the Pope and decrying the evils of foreign emigration, rivaled any of the outbreaks of politico-religious fanaticism that ever marked the history of the world. In just one year from this memorable crusade, the fears of the Pope and the foreigner had all subsided; reason resumed her throne; Americanism became prostrated: and the good old Democratic party regained its wonted ascendancy. The zealot's fear of the Pope and the foreigner all changed to sympathy for the poor negro slave; and now they set up no cry but opposition to the extension of slavery. This negro furor has nothing more to commend it than had the furor of Know Nothingism; and it is destined to the same inglorious end. Such has been the character of the opposition. Not only are they constantly changing their name, like the guilty fugitive; but the measures they espouse to-day are abandoned to-morrow. They have no principles established—no promises redeemed through which to claim the support of the people, and it is not to be wondered at that they have no record of triumphs to point to and no prestige to boast of. The democratic party has character and prestige both. Its history is co-extensive with the history of the country; and there is not a great measure of our government that is not the result of Democratic policy, and the work of Democratic Statesmen. Unlike the opposition, the Democratic party never resorts to expedients to gain a victory. It never caters to whims, nor to the voice of factious tumults. It lays down its platform, based upon its ancient landmarks and rests upon the justice of its cause, unmoved by the opposition, and undisturbed by the cries of fanaticism. The plain old Democratic flag has more in it to arouse the zeal of the masses and inspire them with patriotic emotions, than all the devices the opposition ever originated. That old flag still floats in the breeze, without “a stripe erased or star obscured.” The principles inscribed thereon are the same that always adorned its proud folds. Democrats rally to its support; and let the shouts of another victory in good old Pennsylvania go forth to gladden the hearts of the people of the whole Union.

HORRORS OF THE MEAT PIE TRADE.—The Paris police having received information that of late great numbers of cats had been killed in the Faubourg, St. Martin, St. Dennis, and Poisonniere, and in the adjacent streets, resolved to capture the destroyers of the animals. Some of them on duty in the Rue St. Martin, on the night of Sunday, perceived a man throw large pieces of meat about, and when, as generally happened, some cat happened to take a morsel, another man who was somewhat in the rear, set on a dog to attack the cat, and was soon able to thrust it dead into the sack. The police succeeded in arresting the man with the sack, but the other got off. From the prisoner's confession, it appears that the slaughtered cats were sold to keepers of low eating houses at the barriers, who passed them off as rabbits.

How it Works.

All through the State, the effort to get up and maintain “Union” organizations among the opposition, for the defeat of the triumphant Democracy seems to work but badly,—says the Pittsburg Union, something is always getting out of joint, and it appears about as difficult to maintain harmony among these discordant elements, as to “keep cool” in the dog days. Each locality has its peculiar grievances, and strife, and discord prevails energetically. In one section they can't agree on the Main Line question, in another all can't unite on a naturalized citizen, and now we find a new difficulty in Blair county, arising from the difference between Hazelhurst and Wilmot Know Nothingism—similar, we presume, to that which is well known to exist between *tweedledum* and *tweedledee*.—But this difference, however nice and delicate it may be, promises to create considerable confusion in the “Union” fold in that county. The Blair county Whig expresses itself on this subject with marked clearness and perspicuity, and without any approach to circumlocution. Hear it:

The proceedings of what was called a Union Convention to place in nomination a County Ticket, will be found in our paper today. The candidates are of unexceptionable character, personally. As to their political position, we know of but one or two of them who have given their unqualified assent to the support of Judge Wilmot. These gentlemen we will support ardently, and unless the others avow their intention, without equivocation, of doing the same thing, they cannot receive any aid from the Blair County Whig.—This ground we take because we believe it is right that no man should be supported who is in favor of Hazelhurst & Co.

Must Stand It!

The Clinton *Democrat* says that the dog days appear to have about the same effect on Republican editors as they have on the canine species. All around us they are snapping and snarling, as though they imagined that ill-humor, hard names, and vile epithets, were means of improving their dreary prospects.

Gentlemen—perhaps we should ask public pardon for such use of that term—permit us to remind you that such a course of conduct will not relieve you of your misfortunes: your doom is before you and you must endure it—you need not apply hard names or epithets to us, for they won't stick—and you cannot make your black cause look white by trying to blacken other causes and people.—Take our advice, then: endure coolly and complacently; and above all, do not fly in a passion because of the certainty of it. Negro Republican Plug Ugly Know Nothingism is down, Wilmot must go down with it, and you must go with them. Then you will have reached the lowest depth, and then you can get some other humbug to rally around. In the mean time, “keep cool.”

Cool for August! Very!

Judging from the following paragraphs, from the Petersburgh (Va.) Intelligencer—a Know-Nothing sheet—of Saturday week, there must have been a severe frost in the immediate vicinity of its office, and frigid Jack has bitten the Editor. Just hear him, and remember while you read, that the time of year was the 8th of August, and near the middle of the dog-days:

“The yawning abyss of Democracy has at last engulfed Kentucky. That noble old State with its beautiful Barrens—its flourishing fields—its pleasant pastures—its multitudinous mules and yorkers—has disappeared in the maw of the great devourer, and our only hope is that, one of these times, she well Jonas-like, be thrown up, alive and kicking from the dark and dismal depths into which she has been precipitated. It is impossible that she can remain long the victim of such a horrible and unnatural suction.

“In plain parlance, the Democracy, as the latest returns indicate, have swept the State at the late election, and *Salt River* will cease for a while at least, to be the classic resort that it has been for the used up candidates of both parties, for the “unterrified” have it all to themselves, and true to their instincts, will keep exclusive possession of its Elysian retreats. We trust, however, that it is but a temporary victory, and that not many years will elapse before the new sceptre which sways over the land of Clay and Crittenden will be broken to pieces, and the reign of *political truth and honesty be restored there.*”

Will not somebody send the editor a quilt or a fur blanket? He is actually shivering in August! Alas! poor Yorick. The “land of Clay and Crittenden” has proved to be the burial place of poor “Sam.”

TRUE RELIGION.—At the late session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of California, held at Sacramento, Rt. Rev. Bishop Kip, in the course of his pastoral address, alluding to the political contest then going on, and its exciting effect upon the public mind, took occasion to say:

“From all these excitements our church stood aloof. Its ministers contented themselves with doing their Master's work, and inculcating the truth that ‘thereunto were they called,’ not to carry into God's house the engrossing topics of this world, but rather on the day of holy rest to remind their hearers that all these things must pass away, while for us eternity is waiting. On no one act of any of your number has the gainsayer been able to throw discredit on your holy calling. When urged to take part in these exciting topics, as all of you have been, your conduct has shown the same spirit which actuated Nehemiah, when his answer was, ‘I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down.’ ”

It would be well, alike for the cause of religion and politics, were all the denominations in our land to imitate the example set by the ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in its systematic abstinence from intermeddling with political matters.

ATHEISM AND ABOLITIONISM.—These two isms run together as natural as water runs down hill. The one ignores the Bible, and the other denies the relations which are commanded in the teachings of that book. The one asserts that man is a law unto himself and is accountable to no superior revealed power, and the other denies its obligations to the government which protects its deluded followers in the possession of their opinions. It is all right that Abolitionists should become Atheists. When a man denies the supremacy of the civil government and that God rules in the affairs of men and of nations it is but natural he should deny there is a God; it is but a single step from one to the other. We have been led to make these remarks by the perusal of a letter from one Ira Aldrich, of Bureau county, Ill., published in the *Bureau County Democrat*, and from which we make an extract, for the especial benefit of the Abolition Republicans of this region. To be consistent in their abolitionism they should also become Atheists. Mr. Aldrich, who is both an Atheist and a Republican, says:

And, sir, believe me when I tell you that I am far from believing all those croaking, professed Abolitionists, honest no farther than negro slavery is concerned, and that too, in a distant land where they cannot participate in the favor of negro service. I speak, sir, of the Christian community; for they believe the Bible and that to be the law of their God, and in that *there is nothing to condemn, even, but much to prove slavery to be a Godly institution.* Their blessed Saviour did not condemn the system, but enjoined it upon slaves to be obedient to their masters; and now, sir, if you are one of those believers I do not wonder at your professed contempt for the poor down trodden negro race; and nothing short of Christian influence and Christian sway could maintain the accursed system for one day, for they taking twenty one as the average age of graduates, draw it all from the Bible, the greatest source of evils to the Christian part of the earth. You speak of Atheists as being Abolitionists. Such I believe to be the fact—and, as such, I am proud to be reckoned in their ranks! Would that all were Atheists! that equal rights might prevail!

WILMOT'S CONSISTENCY—The *Montrose Democrat*, referring to Wilmot's Know Nothing Letter, gives the following convincing evidence of his *sincerity* in denouncing the Catholic Church for interfering in politics:

Now we can show that Wilmot's letter proves him grossly inconsistent; that his denunciation of clerical interference in politics harmonizes poorly with his own conduct during the late Presidential canvass. Many of our fellow citizens remember well the disgusting scene enacted in the old Court House at this place last August. Wilmot and two bigoted priests were the chief actors. They vied with each other in denouncing the Democratic party and its brightest lights. They played the part of demagogues to perfection. It was such a spectacle as we hope for the honor of humanity never to witness again. A man appointed to administer justice, and two poor deluded beings claiming to be the agents of the Almighty, pandering to the prejudices and appealing to the passions of an excited and misguided crowd! *With ridiculous and impious vanity* assuming to brand with eternal condemnation their superiors in all that constitutes the man, these pharasaical three assaulted measures they could not comprehend, protested against the elevation of a patriot and statesman, and racked their puny intellects in the vain endeavor to turn sensible men into devotees of a reckless speculator and adventurer whose claims to preferment rested on the expertness he had displayed in fleecing the Government out of its just dues. And now Mr. Wilmot, who was then “cheek by jowl” with political parsons urging them to an abandonment of their proper duties, has the cool impudence to protest against the interference of the clergy in politics, and assaults a body of men whom he fails to convict of that impropriety! Such conduct deserves the execration of all good citizens; and when we consider the motive which is the parent of it, we cannot doubt that this demagogue will be speedily and overwhelmingly condemned by those he has so long and so successfully deceived.”

IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD TRAVELLERS.—A Court in Ohio has decided that the loss of a railroad ticket falls upon the purchaser. It held that, the ticket being negotiable by delivery, and one picking up the lost ticket could ride upon it. The ticket agent having sold a ticket to the plaintiff, the latter was obliged, if he rode, to give it to the conductor. It was held further, by the court, that passengers, by the purchase and delivery of tikets to the conductor did not become lessees of the cars; that they were still in the possession and under the control of the company; that if the company ordered a passenger who had thus paid his fare to leave the cars and he refused, he might be ejected without rendering the company liable to an action for assault and battery; that they would, however, in such case, be liable for a breach of their duty as common carriers, and might be made to pay such damages as resulted from that breach of duty, either for detention or any other loss.

☞The Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury*, an independent Journal, in noticing the Communication of the Democratic State Committee to the Democratic candidate for Governor, against stumping the State, says:—

“The Committee are, we think, sensible in their conclusion. There are plenty of windy orators who go through political campaigns, and acquire thereby an immense reputation for oratorical talent, but who really have no more brains, comparatively speaking, than parrots. The effect of adopting the stumping custom of the South would be to give these noisy, frothy, superficial spouters, an eminence to which they are not justly entitled. Good common sense, administrative ability, information and judgment, would be entirely overwhelmed by “clack,” and very inferior men would be thrust into public stations merely because they had a faculty of talking fluently about nothing, and expending a few unimportant ideas into a multitude of words. The action of the Democratic State Committee is a wise one. The day has gone by when a ten or fifteen minute's speech on a political platform, at a noisy mass meeting, will be accepted as a proof that the speaker has ability, judgment and experience.”

Gen. Packer the Poor Man's Friend.

It is well known that while Speaker of the House of Representatives, in 1849, Gen. Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, contributed very materially by his influence toward the enactment of that now popular measure “Three Hundred Dollar Exemption Act.” During the winter of 1850, it will also be remembered, a strenuous effort was made by persons who fancied themselves aggrieved by the law, to have it repealed. Gen. Packer was then in the Senate, where he at once took the lead among those who opposed a repeal. A remonstrance against the law, numerously signed by his own constituents, being forwarded to him to present to that body, he complied with the request, accompanying it with the eloquent remarks which we print below, and which the Philadelphia *Sun*, when publishing them, at the time, prefaced as “philanthropic, just and truly Democratic.” We need hardly say that they contributed largely to prostrating further efforts at repeal; and the poor unfortunate debtor and his dependent family now enjoy the protection that humane law affords and a sympathizing public opinion sustains.

Gen. Packer said:—

Mr. Speaker, I do not sympathize with the prayer of the petition I have just presented. I do not believe that the law of last session will injure the “*poor and middle classes*” of community. I do not believe that by exempting the last three hundred dollars' worth of property of the poor unfortunate debtor from levy and sale on execution, and by driving from the door of poverty and distress, the sheriff and the constable, urged on by a close fisted, miserly and heartless creditor, that you injuriously affect the interests of the poor. Sir, it cannot be true. Do you *for a moment suppose, that you would benefit* the “poor and middle classes of community” by exposing their last article of household furniture—their last bed—their last stove—or their last cow—to the tender mercy of an avaricious creditor?

If Senators entertain such an opinion, let them comply with the prayer of the petitioners, and vote for the repeal of the law of last session, together *with all the exemption laws* previously enacted, and they will promote the interests of the poor and middle classes to the heart's content of the rich. Sir, so far from sympathizing with the petitioners, I would extend the exemption law still further. And, permit me to say, which I do with all confidence, that the day is not far distant when it will be carried further. The day is dawning when every family will be protected in their little *home*, in defiance of the bad conduct of an intemperate father, or a profligate husband. *The day is coming, nay it is now here, when it will be conceded that a man with a comfortable permanent home, will much sooner pay his honest debts than he who is almost distracted with impending troubles, and who is ever at the mercy of an execution.*

Many of the States of this Union have led the way in this humane reform. Maine exempts a homestead to the value of $500, and in the absence of a homestead, personal property to that amount. Vermont exempts a homestead to the value of $500. Iowa and Minnesota forty acres of land or a lot.—California exempts 320 acres of land or a lot, worth $2000. Deseret, the proposed Mormon State, it is said secures a home to every family. All the States and Territories named having acted on this subject within the past few months. Georgia, Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin and Connecticut, have long since enacted liberal exemption laws.—New York always among the foremost in popular reforms, is also pressing on in this matter. I have before me the annual message of Governor Fish to the present legislature of that great State, to which I beg leave to call the attention of Senators. On the subject of homestead exemption, the Governor says:

“While it is admittedly a primary duty of the legislature to enact laws for the punishment of vice, it is no less its duty to remove the causes which frequently lead to the commission of crime.

The impressions made upon the youthful mind, by the gentle force of parental authority and example, and by the associations of the family circle are among the most active and enduring of the influences which control the conduct of after life. Much of the vice that we are called upon to deplore, may be traced to the removal of its subject from the reach of that authority and example, and from the innocent, but wholesome association of a home, however humble. The cause of morality, no less than the dictates of humanity, demands the preservation of the *family circle*, and the maintenance of the *family home*, as efficient preventives of vice, and sure and permanent contributors to individual virtue and happiness, and to public prosperity and order.”

Such Mr. Speaker, are the views of the Governor of New York. They are the sentiments of a humane and far-seeing statesman—and I honor him for his manly independence in giving them the weight and sanction of his official station. Sir, I go with the Governor of the Empire State. I would secure to every family a HOME and a HEARTH. *I would not permit the covetous and hard-hearted creditor to drive his unfortunate debtor, naked and penniless, out upon the cold charities of an inhospitable world.* The laws that authorize such a procedure should be blotted from the pages of the statute books of every State in this Union—they are repugnant to the spirit of the age, and revolting to humanity. Like the laws sanctioning imprisonment for debt, they should be repudiated by every philanthropic legislator—they should exist but in the history of the past—an obsolete idea.

It has been truly said, Mr. Speaker, that he who sells out the last little property of a wife, and family of small children, of a rash, heedless, or perhaps intemperate husband and father, and afterwards with a cheerful countenance goes home to dine—goes home TO FEAST ON HUMAN HEARTS!—Sir, money thus obtained has a damning curse upon it!

Entertaining these views, Mr. Speaker, I cannot go with those of my constituents who demand the repeal of the exemption law of last session; nor can I believe that any considerable number of them desire it.

☞The following is the direction on a letter mailed at the Huntingdon Post Office a few days ago:—

To Miss A. F. S——— the within is addressed,
At Scipio Centre, you'll please let it rest;
Away up in York State, that country of Lakes,
In Cayuga county, where the School system “takes.”

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

QUITE AN IMPROVEMENT—Gas light in our business places.

☞Fifteen hundred persons have visited Bedford this season.

☞We see it announced that Dr. Jacob Forney, formerly of Water Street, has been appointed by the President, Superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah. This is the first we have heard of the Doctor since he left for parts unknown to us, "into us some" dollars for the *Globe*, &c. If he does as well with the Indians *as he has* with us, his "affairs" must prosper. Buffalo robes will be taken in trade.

THE COLORED CAMP MEETING.—The colored camp meeting near town was largely attended on Sabbath last. The town was crowded on Sunday, with people from all directions.

☞The Democracy of Bedford county had a grand rally in the town of Bedford on Monday evening last. The nomination of Wm. P. Schell, was received by the crowd with the most popular feeling we ever witnessed.

☞It won't do for a man to bump his head against an iron post, even with a brick in his hat, unless he conscienciously believes that his head is the hardest.

☞The Surrogate of New York city has decided that Mrs. Cunningham was not married to Dr. Burdell, and his property must go to his heirs.

☞*An absent wife is called upon to return to bed and board:*—Jane, your absence will ruin all. Think of your husband—your parents—your children. Return—all may be well—happy.—At any rate enclose the key of the cupboard where the gin is.

☞Recent foreign arrivals notice the death of the notorious writer, Eugene Sue.

☞Quite an excitement prevailed in town on Saturday evening last.—Gas, for the first time, took the place of tallow, fluid and oil, in our business places and many private houses.

☞Gen. Bowman, late editor and proprietor of the Bedford Gazette, informed us on Monday last, that he had on that day received from two subscribers arrearages for subscription amounting to over ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The Lord protect us from falling into the hands of such subscribers.

☞David Wilmot, the Abolition Republican candidate for Governor, passed through this place yesterday morning on his way to Bedford for the purpose of addressing his brethren there in the evening. We passed him some distance above Bloody Run, and from that point to Huntingdon we noticed the woods on fire at several places.—The streams however, along the route, were not on fire—neither is there the least evidence of there having been a conflagration in town occasioned by the arrival or departure of Mr. Wilmot.

☞Dr. Hardman will be in town on Friday. See advertisement on the Fourth page.

☞On the 4th page will be found the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

☞The Lycoming Gazette has donned a new suit of type .It presents a very neat appearance.

☞*It is proposed to annex the little State of Delaware* to Maryland; New Jersey to Pennsylvania; and Rhode Island to Connecticut.

AN EXCEPTION TO EVERY RULE.—The man who, as a rule, thinks everything and everybody 'a Bore!' always makes an exception in favor of—himself.

☞Soft soap in some shape, *pleases all*, and generally speaking, the more *lye* you put into it the better.

A ROUSING CROP.—It is estimated that Illinois this season will produce 280,000,000 bushels of grain—more than ten bushels for every man, woman and child in the United States. This will knock the speculators into the middle of next year.

☞A professional brother of Boston has forwarded to the Jersey City 'retired physician whose sands of life have nearly run out,' a cask of fine beach sand to supply the vacuum.

☞*Let it be more firmly fixed and deeply impressed upon the minds of all concerned, that good crops depend,* in a great measure, on saving and using everything that will fertilize.

A STRONG-MINDED WOMAN'S SNEER.—What in woman is called 'curiosity,' in a man is grandiloquently magnified *into the 'spirit of inquiry.'*

☞We have been informed that a gentleman has discovered a way to light up coaches and omnibuses with gas. For further information inquire of Mr. Bird.

☞*The Blair County Whig*, the Republican organ of Blair county, approves the course of the *Journal* in its refusal to support the entire "Union ticket" of this county. The *Whig* still refuses to support the "Union" nominee for Assembly in Blair county, for the reason that he was a Fillmore man last fall—a *Straightout*—and leans toward Hazlehurst in the present campaign.

☞*Alabama is quite safely Democratic*; her Legislature is numerically the same as that of Pennsylvania, and we have a majority of 93 on joint ballot!

☞Happiness is a perfume that we cannot shed over others, without a few drops falling on ourselves.

☞The centennial birth day of La Fayette will occur on Sunday, 6th of September.

A GOOD DAY IS COMING, FOR THE PRINTERS AND THE PEOPLE—when printers shall be paid a fair price by Patent Medicine advertisers, and the people no longer humbugged by worse than worthless medicines. Until then the cure-alls can find no place in the *Globe*. What say our neighbors?

☞*The Journal* men say that some of our ticket are unknown to everybody outside of their neighborhoods.—Better wait until the returns come in—they will then find out that at least a few of the voters of the county know the men like a book.

RAISING A BREEZE—Hazlehurst, the American candidate. It is thought now that he will beat Wilmot *some thousands* in the State.

☞Sheriff Miller was thrown from his sulky some days since and badly injured—but we are pleased to see him moving round, and rapidly recovering from his injuries.

☞To preserve your health, drink water and get married early. Putting off matrimony has broken down more constitutions than e'er consumption did.

☞*To make people tall*, feed them on the legs of Shanghai chickens. *So says an old man who has just succeeded* in 'stretching' his children to eight feet ten inches.

DRAWS A STRONGER CROWD THAN A CIRCUS—and about as orderly,—a colored camp meeting. The colored brethren are the least to blame.

☞U. J. Jones, formerly of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, has taken charge of the local department of the Reading *Daily Gazette*.

☞It is estimated that there are 50,000 prisoners confined in the prisons of the United States.

☞'Did you know I was here?' said the bellows to the fire. 'Oh, yes, I always contrive to get wind of you,' was the reply.

COUNTERFEITS.—*A new and dangerous counterfeit*, of the denomination of $20, on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg, Pa., has been put in circulation. It is well executed and calculated to deceive. A number of counterfeit $5's on the York Bank, Pa., are in circulation.

ELOPEMENT.—Wm. Smith, a blind man, eloped from Greensburg last week, with a daughter of Mr. John Allshouse. *The parties arrived in this place* and were married.

☞A man out West, went into a printing office to beg a paper, 'Because,' said he, 'We like to read newspapers very much, but our neighbors are all too stingy to take one.'

IMPORTANT!—It appears from the list of patents granted during the past week that there is one for 'improvement in hoops for ladies' skirts.' As some hoops do not set well, it must be a pleasant piece of intelligence that there is to be an 'improvement.' The inventor is a *Good-man* of Washington City.

Astounding Disclosures Forthcoming.

From what the philadelphia "News" stated last winter, and from what the Chairman of the "straightout" Know Nothing State Committee has lately promised, as we learn from the Bedford "Gazette" of last week, there are some rich developments shortly to be made by the leaders of that faction, as to the stupendous Bribery that was effected by the Fremont leaders last Fall. Over *one hundred thousand* dollars are said to have been brought into this State at one time and expended by that pink of Black Republican honesty, Tom Ford, of Ohio, and strictly accounted for by that gentleman. This fund, it seems was devoted to the *purchase with gold* of the Fillmore press of the State, and intended to secure the electoral vote to Fremont, in case the "Union Electoral Ticket" was successful. We await with impatience the promised exposition, as we are rather prone to believe that a neighbor of ours, from the sudden rise that took place in his finances about that time, had his pockets pretty well lined with banknotes, in consideration for some special duty that had been, or was thereafter to be performed. However, time will unravel the mystery. That thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars were sent into this State by the "shriekers" for "freedom in Kansas," to defeat the election of Mr. Buchanan, is a fact which is becoming more apparent every day. In truth, it has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, and the most startling evidence of it comes from the Opposition themselves. Yet justice, truth, honesty and patriotism prevailed over the infamous resorts and appliances of Black Republicanism, and its utter demolition for the time being, was the consequence.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:—Having had the pleasure of attending a Sabbath School celebration held near McConnellstown on Saturday last, I thought a short report of the proceedings might be worth a place in your paper; so I have seated myself for that purpose. The German Reformed and *Methodist* Sabbath schools united and formed in procession in McConnellstown, about nine o'clock A. M., and walked in regular order to a beautiful grove on the bank of Crooked Creek, one mile below town. After some time they were called to order by Rev. S. H. Reid, and the exercises commenced by singing and prayer. Rev. A. B. Still was then introduced to the audience and made an excellent address, particularly to Sabbath school teachers. Rev. O. O. McLean addressed the children and every one present will agree with me in saying that the Rev. gentleman deserves to be as much noted for his ability to amuse and interest children, as for his eloquence and earnestness in the pulpit. The committee of arrangement was then announced, and they proceeded to prepare and arrange the "good things" which were so abundantly provided. The Rev. D. Shoaff entertained the audience with a few well-timed remarks while all things were being made ready. At length they were summoned to the table, and, although there was a large number in attendance, there was enough for all, and several baskets of fragments. Dinner being over, they were allowed to enjoy themselves, rambling through the grove, swinging, &c. Early in the evening, the company was called together and dismissed by singing and prayer, after which they marched in good order back to town. Everything passed off pleasantly, and all seemed to enjoy themselves. One thing about this celebration I was pleased to see—the ministers of four denominations meeting together and joining in the exercise in such harmony. May the day not be far distant when both ministers and people will step over the walls that stand between denominations, and unite in furthering the cause of their Redeemer. Yours truly,

FALCONBRIDGE.

SPRUCE CREEK, August 27.

FRIEND LEWIS:—I feel communicative this evening, and since the poet says

"Thoughts shut up want air,
And spoil like bales unopened to the sun,"

I will use my pen and paper as a safety valve, and let off a few thoughts which you may insert or destroy, just as you please. Since the date of my last letter to you I have visited the old homestead; and with feelings which words know nothing of, wandered amid the scenes where the happiest years of my life were spent. When I reached my childhood home the sun was just kissing good-bye to the lofty old pines which stand near "the old house at home." Busy with recollections of by-gone days, I had almost unconsciously gained the threshold, and could scarcely refrain from rushing in and shouting "home again!" But ah! no loved one was there to welcome me home. True the water bubbled up from the bottom of the spring with the low sweet music it did years ago; and the song of the purling brook was as musical as ever, and there too, stood the old pear trees, from whose wide-spreading branches I have so often gathered the golden fruit, but the wind sighing through their lofty boughs seemed to whisper

"'Tis no longer home,"
"But now the old house is no dwelling for me—
The home of the stranger henceforth it must be."

As night came stealing along through the shady groves and began to conceal the distant mountains in her sable robes I turned slowly away from those hallowed scenes—scenes sacred to memory's shrines.

On Sabbath I accompanied my friends to the place of worship. Here, too, I felt myself a stranger. The venerable man whose constant labor was to

"Allure to brighter worlds and lead the way,"

no longer filled the sacred desk.

Called from works of love on earth
Up to those of greater worth,
Smiling in the arms of death,
Gladly yielded up his breath.

A strange voice proclaimed the way of life, and new songs of praise arose from the worshiping throng. Yet to me the music, though performed in modern style, sounded not half so sweet as the good old fashioned tunes that charmed my ears in the days of childhood; and the truths of the Gospel, though spoken with energy, wanted the attractions they possessed when they fell from the lips of the dear old man I learned to love in my boyhood. Yours, &c. LEROY.

THE ANXIETY OF WILMOT.—The recent letter of David Wilmot, the Black Republican candidate for Governor, to the Know-Nothings, is a most cringing and imploring document. He begs that party for their support with the fervor of desperation. He puts himself "square" on the proscriptive platform. He is for having all the offices held by "Americans"—in other words, he wants "Americans to rule America." He thinks that German and Irish mechanics ought not to be allowed to compete with native-born workmen. Negroes born on the soil are natives, and according to his doctrine, should have the preference over white men who happened to be born on the other side of the Atlantic. To such degradation has Black Republicanism sunk. Let the German and Irish population of Pennsylvania remember this when they are asked to vote for Wilmot; and especially, let the Germans of this section who were asked last year by this same Wilmot, and other speakers, to support the falsely-named Republican party, *solely* on account of its opposition to slavery, read his over-anxious and cringing letter to the Know-Nothings.—*Allentown Democrat.*

THE *EXCEEDING* VITALITY OF MORMANISM—AN INDIGNANT EDITOR.—Mr. Appleby, the Editor of the *Mormon*, and President of the Mormon Church in the Atlantic States, indulges in the following flight in the last *Mormon*. Mormonism, it appears, is a faith of seventeen years standing with the Editor.—He says:

"We are heartily tired at being compelled every week to have to answer or note some ridiculous article against Gov. Young and the Mormons. Indeed, to answer all would require a standing army of writers, and keep in operation all the printing presses in New York. We know that Mormonism is a "thorn in the side" of this apostate generation, and something new to cope with. The devil has not had anything like it to contend with since the days of Jesus, and this generation never had. Hate it, kick it, or drive it, spurn it, or love it, still Mormonism is just the same—upward, onward, and eternal.—In the short space of twenty seven years it has gone almost to every country and clime, with all the combined powers of hell and earth arrayed against it, because God is its author, upholder and protector, and this generation will yet have to acknowledge it, and that by the potent aim of Almighty power.—It is known by millions of holy beings in the eternal world, and by hundreds of thousands on the earth, that Mormonism (so called) is true; we know it, and dare testify of it, and have known it for almost seventeen long years, and all the slander, mobbing, or murdering, of our enemies, cannot dispossess us of this fact. Our Elders are nearly all over the world, and Mormonism is still forward."

THE "SECRET" CANCER CURE.—Much has been written about Dr. Fell's secret, now being employed by surgeons at the Middlesex Hospital, London, where the unfortunate American sculptor Crawford is now under treatment for this dread affliction. Dr. Fell's treatment is prescribed in a late medical work as follows:—

"In the first instance, the skin over the tumor is removed by some liquid caustic—nitric acid. The thus exposed tumor is then covered with a layer of an ordinary caustic, chloride of zinc, spread on linen. This creates a superficial slough. This slough is then *scored to a certain depth by several incisions of the knife; into these furrows strips of linen covered with the caustic are inserted.* In this way the tumor is destroyed still deeper. The incisions are gradually extended in depth from time to time, fresh caustic being introduced into them at each dressing, till in this way the whole tumor is *seriatim* converted into one large eschar, which seperates by a surface of demarcation, according to the ordinary principles of surgery."

The constitutional treatment which has been affirmed to eradicate from the systems the tendency again to originate cancers, is affirmed by the same authority to consist in the internal administration of iodine of arsenic.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.—*Iron Railroad Superstructure.*—The Erie Railroad is making an interesting experiment of laying an iron road way for its track. It is composed entirely of cast iron, and includes everything pertaining to the roadway except the rails. It requires no bolts or spikes of any kind; and the New York Times says that it may be taken from the furnace and adjusted upon the road, with less labor and expense than is usually required to lay the ordinary wooden sleepers. This iron casting is imbedded in the ground on stone, or a similar solid foundation, where it is secure from frost and other disturbing causes. The rails rest upon India Rubber springs, which deaden the noise of a train, and at the same time ease off those heavy blows and shocks of the engines and cars while running, thus diminishing their wear and tear. As the superstructure of a railroad wears out, it is estimated, every seven years, a road laid of a material more durable than wood is an improvement much to be desired by the stockholders.

☞The wheel of fortune is continually turning; those that are up to-day may be down to morrow, and those that are down to day may be up to-morrow, as witness the following:—A beggar girl, who solicited alms in the streets of Philadelphia, got taken to California a few years since, grew into handsome girlhood, won the admiration of a millionaire there, was married to him, and has recently returned to Philadelphia, equal in beauty and wealth to any of those of whom she formerly sought charity.

☞A meeting of the members of the Huntingdon county Bar, held at the office of Scott & Brown, on Monday, August 24th, was organized by the election of James Steel, Esq., as President, and John Scott, Esq., as Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions offered by Major T. P. Campbell and A. W. Benedict, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of Divine Providence our late and venerable Brother, WILLIAM ORBISON, Esq., the oldest member of our Bar, has been removed from our midst, a decent professional custom, as well as our own great personal respect for the deceased, require some expression from us upon this occasion,

Resolved, That we mingle our grief as a Profession, with that of the community at large, at the removal from our midst of one whose life was so useful, whose example so worthy of imitation, and whose loss will be so universally felt.

That to the bereaved family and the social circle, *to those who have lost a husband*, a father, and a friend who adorned all these relations, we tender our warmest sympathies.

That while we and they may weep, there is cause to rejoice that he died with an unfading hope of a blessed hereafter.

That we attend his funeral as a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

That these proceedings signed by the officers be published and a copy furnished to the family of the deceased.

JAMES STEEL, *Pres't.*
JOHN SCOTT, *Sec'y.*

DIED,

Of inflammation of the brain, on Thursday evening, August 27th, MARGARET FOLEY, infant daughter of George and Harriet Gwin, aged seventeen months and ten days:

From adverse blasts and lowering storms,
Her favored soul God bore;
And with yon bright angelic forms,
She lives; to die no more.

In Hemlerson township, on the 28th inst., ANDREW S. GOODMAN, aged 17 years 8 months 19 days.

In Franklin township, Miss MARY W. IRVIN, aged 20 years 6 months and 19 days.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Perfect Likenesses.

Call on PRETTYMAN, at the Central Railroad Station House, and get a DAGUERREOTYPE, AMBROTYPE or PHOTOGRAPH likeness of yourself. His pictures can't be beat—call and examine specimens.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

BARRELS! BARRELS!—Persons wanting empty Barrels can get them at
Sept. 2, 1857. LOVE & MCDIVIT'S.

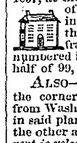
UMBRELLAS.—Country Dealers in UMBRELLAS, will find on examining the subscriber's stock, a good assortment, made of the best materials, and at low prices. A call is solicited. JOSEPH FUSSELL,
No. 2 North 4th St., N. W. corner of Market,
Sept. 2, 1857.-2m. Philadelphia.

VERY SUPERIOR LIME.—Persons desiring a *very superior white lime* can now obtain it of the subscriber, as he has just put into operation, a large draw kiln, built upon an improved plan, and producing daily, large quantities of *the very best quality*. With facilities unsurpassed, and limestone pure as any found in the State, he feels confident that he can render complete satisfaction to those who give him a call. The attention of Builders, Farmers, and all wishing to buy Lime, is respectfully invited, as well to his low rates, as to the quality of his lime. JOHN HAGEY,
Sept. 2, 1857.-2m. COFFEE RUN, Hunt. Co., Pa.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. B. Frazier of West township, and J. Frazier of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, under the firm of J. B. & J. Frazier, was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 28th day of August, 1857. The Books of the Entriselle Yard will be settled and collected by Jonathan Frazier—and the Books of the Shaver's Creek Yard will settled and collected by John B. Frazier.
J. B. FRAZIER,
Sept. 2, 1857.* J. FRAZIER.
N. B.—J. B. Frazier will continue business at Shaver's Creek Yard.

ESTATE OF WM. BUCHANAN, dec'd.—AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Samuel T. Brown, Esq., Administrator de bonis non, of the Estate of WILLIAM BUCHANAN, late of Brady township, dec'd, amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution, on *Thursday, the 1st of October* next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, where all persons having claims are required to present the same to the undersigned Auditor, or else be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.
Huntingdon, Sept. 2, 1857-4t.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of directions in the last Will of ROBERT ALLISON, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased, the undersigned, as Administrator, with the will annexed, will sell at Public Sale the following described Real Estate, as follows, viz:

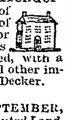


ON SATURDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER, 1857, at the diamond in said Borough—Two and a half lots of ground in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on the northern side of Hill street, having thereon a double two story BRICK DWELLING, frame office, carriage house, stables, &c., *being* numbered in the plan of said town 100, 101 and western half of 99, and each subject to the $1 ground rent.

ALSO—Two other lots in said borough, at the corner of Washington and Smith streets, extending from Washington to Mifflin street, being Nos. 136 and 137 in said plan, enclosed by a fence, one having a stable, and the other a blacksmith's shop thereon, on which *the ground rent is released.*

ALSO—Two other adjoining lots in said borough, at the corner of Mifflin and Franklin streets, each fronting 50 feet on Mifflin and extending to Church street, being Nos. 208 and 209 in said plan, enclosed, and subject to said ground rent.

ALSO—A Tract of Land situate in Henderson twp., Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of John McCahan's heirs, of Dr. William Swoope, of Mrs. Couts, of Jacob Ickler, of George Taylor and land of others, containing about 286 acres, more or less, of which about 120 acres are cleared, with a dwelling house, frame bank barn, orchards and other improvements thereon, now in tenure of Andrew Decker.



On FRIDAY, the 25th day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, at Altoona, in Blair county, a *Tract of Patented Land*, situate in Allegheny township, in said county, adjoining land of ——— Glass, Allen McCartney, Elias Baker, and others, containing about 244 acres, more or less, of which 70 acres are cleared, with a house and barn thereon, lying about 2½ miles from Altoona, and now occupied by Anthony Swiers, as tenant.

On THURSDAY, the 24th day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, at Ebensburg, in Cambria county, a half lot of ground in the borough of Ebensburg, situate on the south side of High street, it being the northern half of Lot No. 139 in the plan of said borough, having thereon a two story frame dwelling and other improvements, now occupied by Mrs. E. Hutchinson.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, at Chest Spring P. O., in Cambria county, a tract of land situate in Allegheny and Clearfield townships, in Cambria county, adjoining lands of Thomas Adams, Joseph Adams, Michael Fitzgibbons, James McMullin, and of others, containing about 180 acres, more or less, of which about 30 acres are cleared, with a small log house and barn thereon, now occupied by William McKinzie, and within about one mile of Chest Spring, part of a tract surveyed in name of William Hodge, and patented.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of January, 1858, to the undersigned in Huntingdon, when and where he will deliver a *deed, upon the purchasers paying as aforesaid, and giving* their judgment bonds and mortgages to secure the balance of the purchase money *in three equal payments, viz*: One on 1st April, 1859, one on 1st April, 1860, and the other on 1st April, 1861, the whole balance to bear interest from 1st April, 1858, payable yearly. The purchasers to have possession as Landlords on 1st January, 1858, subject to the rights of tenants and to be entitled to the rent falling due after that date.

JAMES GWIN,
September 2, 1857. *Administrator de bonis non.*

FULL STOCK OF FALL DRY GOODS.—EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH & ARCH Sts., Philadelphia, respectfully request *Cash Buyers* to examine a fine *Stock of Seasonable Goods*, adapted to BEST PENNSYLVANIA TRADE.

Full Line of Fall Dress *Goods*.
New designs of Fall Shawls.
Rich Silks of Newest Styles.
Good Black Silks of all widths.
4 Cases assorted French Merinoes.
7 " Poil de Chevres, New Goods.
British and American Dark Prints.
Sattinetts, Cassimeres, Cloths and Vestings.
Muslins, Linens, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.

☞Auction Bargains from New York and this City daily received. Particular attention given to Country orders for Desirable Goods.—TERMS—*Nett Cash.*
Sept. 2, 1857.-3m.

LOOK HERE!—What a large variety of TOYS and FANCY GOODS! The LARGEST ASSORTMENT and the LOWEST PRICES I ever seen, at the New Number, 144 NORTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE ARCH, PHILADELPHIA.

Toys of all kinds,
Fancy Baskets,
Violins & Strings,
Canes, Pipes,
Tobacco Boxes,
Segar Cases,
Work Boxes,

and an endless variety of other articles too numerous to mention, JOHN DOLL,
144 North 2nd Street, above Arch, Philadelphia.
Sept. 2, 1857-3m.

HUNTINGDON SEMINARY.—The NEXT SESSION will commence on MONDAY, AUGUST, 31st.

☞Tuition for Ten Months $25.

☞*Higher rates* charged for pupils remaining only a part of the year.

☞During July and August, applications may be left with Hon. Geo. Taylor, or W. P. *Orbison, Esq.*
SARAH W. BIGELOW.
Huntingdon July 8, 1857-tf.

TO MECHANICS, INVENTORS, AND MANUFACTURERS.

In announcing the THIRTEENTH Annual Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the publishers respectfully inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the formation of clubs, they propose to offer

ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS

for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as follows:—

For the largest list, $300; 2d, $250; 3d, $200; 4th, $150; 5th, $100; 6th, $90; 7th, $80; 8th, $70; 9th, $60; 10th $50; 11th, $40; 12th, $35; 13th, $30; 14th, $25; 15th, $20.

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors, immediately after the 1st of January, 1858.

Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 20 cents *extra* on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months.

CLUB RATES.—Five Copies, for Six Months, $4; Five Copies, for Twelve Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Six Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Twelve Months, $15; Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, $28.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only $1 40.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.

The general character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various *Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work*, and all interests which the light of *Practical Science* is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, *together with an Official List of American Patent* Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.

It is the aim of the Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN as a reliable Encyclopædia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

☞Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO., Publishers and Patent Agents,
No. 128 Fulton street, New York.
Sept. 2, 1857.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.—J. B. LONG, would inform the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Alexandria, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, all kinds of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., which he will sell as low as can be bought in the country. Also, Buggys trimmed, and all kinds of *Upholstering done in the neatest style.*

Alexandria, August 26, 1857.

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION!

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Will hold its SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at PHILADELPHIA, (POWELTON GROUNDS,) On the 29th and 30th of SEPTEMBER and 1st and 2nd days of OCTOBER next. The usual reduction on passenger fare and free passage for stock, will be furnished by the Railroad Companies.

The Books of entry will be open at Philadelphia on and after the 1st September. ROBERT C. WALKER,
August 26, 1857. Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS!
WHEELER & EVERETT,
BROKERS,
NEW YORK CITY,

Will pay for Bounty Land Warrants of all *denominations*, TWO PER CENT. ABOVE MARKET PRICES, until October 16th, we having a large amount to deliver at that time. Send them along. The following are the latest quotations:

160 acres.....94
120 " 90
80 " 94
40 " 1 10

☞Parties sending Warrants by mail, will be paid the same as though they were *personally present. Draft* remitted by return mail. Address
WHEELER & EVERETT,
Brokers, New York City.
August 26, 1857-4t.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors. *Therefore*, all persons holding claims *against the said J. & W. Saxton*, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to W. B. ZEIGLER.
Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-tf.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE. Will be exposed to public sale, ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, all that VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, late the property of *John Barr, of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, dec'd*, in pursuance of directions given in the last Will of *said dec'd*. Said Tract is situate in said Jackson township, adjoining lands of Alexander Vance, Doctor Bigelow, and others, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres, more or less, about 130 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two story Log Dwelling House, a Barn and Saw Mill; and also having thereon a good Apple Orchard.

ALSO—At the same time and place, there will be exposed to public sale, A TRACT OF TIMBER LAND, (*White Pine* and Oak of good quality,) said tract adjoins lands of Joseph Helly, Esq., James Barr, and others, containing about 80 acres, and lies about three quarters of a mile from the tract just described.

TERMS OF SALE.—*One-third of the purchase money to* be paid in hand, and the residue in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the Judgment bonds of the purchaser. SAMUEL STEWART, Executor.
Jackson township, August 19, 1857.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC *ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING*—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

WM. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*

This improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE and PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDAHS, FARM BUILDINGS, CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.

It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS nor LEAKS.

It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.

It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, *and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person*, with a few tacks.

It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.

IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being a NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where *it is used.*

To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during snow, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.

It is suitable to every climate.

It is light and portable, being *in Rolls, and not liable to* damage in transportation.

When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. Also being a NON-CONDUCTOR, it keeps the upper rooms cool in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the Roof from LEAKING.
August 19, 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the County Commissioners at their Office in the Borough of Huntingdon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, the 11th day of September next, for repairing the County Bridge across the Black Log Creek, above Rock Hill Furnace, in Cromwell township.

Bidders will please examine said Bridge before they hand in their proposals.

By order of Commissioners,
HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.
August 19, 1857.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—*Estate of Hon. Robert Allison, deceased.*

Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of Hon. Robert Allison, late of the borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been *granted* to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES GWIN, Ad'm'r.
De bonis non with will annexed.
Huntingdon, Aug. 19, 1857.

FOR SALE—A two story Frame DOUBLE HOUSE, with back building, and Lot, on Railroad street, *adjoining Jackson's Hotel.* It is a good stand for business or private dwellings.—If not sold before the 5th of September next, it will on that day be offered at public sale.

Huntingdon, August 19, 1857. *FRED. LIST.*

SALE OF SAXTON'S STORE.—The store of J. & W. SAXTON is now open for sale by wholesale and retail of the entire *immense stock of goods* at greatly reduced prices! Dealers and all others who have the cash can be accommodated at AUCTION PRICES. TERMS—CASH. SCOTT & BROWN,
Huntingdon, August 5, 1857. Atty's for Creditors.

WANTED—20,000 Bushels Wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash prices.
Huntingdon, Aug. 19. W. J. GEISSINGER.

LIST OF PREMIUMS to be awarded by the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, at its Third Annual Exhibition, to be held at Huntingdon, Oct. 14th, 15th and 16th, 1857.

HORSES.

Best Stallion,	$7 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Best match horses,	6 00
Third best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	4 00
Best 2 or 3 year old colt,	5 00	Best family horse,	3 00
" colt under 1 year old,	2 00	Second best do.,	2 00
" brood mare,	5 00	Best trotting horse,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 50	Second best do.,	2 00
Best pair draft horses,	5 00	Best mule,	4 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best pair mules,	6 00
Best riding horse,	4 00	Second best do.,	3 00

JUDGES—Dr. J. S. GRIFFITH, JAS. MORROW, ALEX. OAKS, Gen. WATSON, PETER STRYKER.

NEAT STOCK.

Best pair of work oxen,	6 00	Best cow,	4 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Best 3 year old heifer,	3 00
Best bull,	5 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best calf.	2 00

JUDGES—ROBERT TUSEY, PETER LIVINGSTON, ALEXANDER PORT, DAVID RUPERT, G. W. SPEER.

HOGS.

Best boar,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best litter of pigs,	3 00
Third best do.,	2 00	" chester white,	3 00
Best sow,	4 00	" berkshire,	2 00

JUDGES—JOHN COLDER, RICHARD CHILCOTE, DANIEL TAGUE, ISAAC LONG, H. L. M'CARTHY.

SHEEP.

Best fine-wooled buck,	5 00	Second best do.,

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

MUSIC OF SHOP AND FARM LABOR.

BY MRS. FRANCIS D. GAGE.

The banging of the hammer,
The whirling of the plane,
The cracking of the busy saw,
The creaking of the crane,
The ringing of the anvil,
The grating of the drill,
The clattering of the turning lathe,
The whirring of the mill,
The buzzing of the spindle,
The rattling of the loom,
The puffing of the engine,
The fan's continuous boom,
The clipping of the tailor's shears,
The driving of the awl—
These sounds of honest Industry,
I love—I LOVE THEM ALL.

The clicking of the magic type,
The earnest talk of men,
The toiling of the giant press,
The scratching of the pen,
The tapping of the yard stick,
The tinkling of the scales,
The whistling of the needle,
(When no bright cheek it pales,)
The humming of the cooking stove,
The surging of the broom,
The pattering feet of childhood,
The housewife's busy hum,
The buzzing of the scholars,
The teacher's kindly call—
These sounds of active Industry,
I love—I LOVE THEM ALL.

I love the plowman's whistle,
The reaper's cheerful song,
The driver's oft repeated shout,
Spurring his stock along;
The bustle of the market man,
As he hies him to the town;
The ballos from the tree top,
As the ripened fruit comes down;
The busy sound of threshers,
That clean the ripened grain:
The husker's joke and catch of glee
'Neath the moonlight on the plain;
The kind voice of the herdsman,
The shepherd's gentle call—
These sounds of pleasant Industry,
I love—I LOVE THEM ALL.

Oh, there's a *good* in labor,
If we labor but aright,
That gives vigor to the dey time,
And sweeter sleep at night;
A good that bringeth pleasure,
Even to the toiling hours;
For *duty* cheers the spirit,
As dew revives the flowers.
Then say not that Jehovah,
Gave labor as a *doom*;
No!—'tis the richest mercy,
From the cradle to the tomb.
Then let us still be doing,
Whate'er we find to do,
With a cheerful—hopeful spirit—
And free hand, strong and true.

RESOLUTION proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.—Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments are *proposed to the* Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.
OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SEC. 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the generaly assembly, or at *different* periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the *purpose for* which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Except the debts above specified in sections one and two of this article no debt whatever shall be created by, or in behalf of the State.

SEC. 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legis*lature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this* amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SEC. 5. The credit of the Commonwealth *shall not* in any manner or event, be pledged or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation or association; *nor shall the* Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 6. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt *shall have been* contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholders in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.
OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one tenth of its population, (either to form a new county, or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the Constitution strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, same article, strike out the word, "of Philadelphia and of the several counties;" from section seven, same article strike out the words "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any," and in*sert in lieu thereof the* words, "and no;" and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof insert the follow*ing:*

"SEC. 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the State, by districts in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; and no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divided the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SEC. 20. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or, under any special, or general law, when*ever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of* the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

☞The above amendments will be submitted to a vote of the people at the next election.

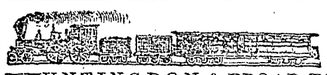
August 24, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the Estate of THOMAS M. OWENS, late of the borough of Birmingham, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. OWENS,
July 14, 1857-*, Administrator.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVITT.

BACON & DRIED BEEF— a large and excellent lot, just received and for sale by
Huntingdon, June 17, 1857. LOVE & McDIVITT.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, June 1st, 1857, Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

STATIONS.		A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	8.00	Arrive	2.10
M'Connellstown	"	8.14	"	1.56
Pleasant Grove	"	8.20	"	1.50
Marklesburg	"	8.32	"	1.38
Coffee Run	"	8.44	"	1.26
Rough & Ready	"	8.50	"	1.20
Cove	"	9.03	"	1.07
Fishers' Summit	"	9.06	"	1.04
Saxton	"	9.20	"	12.50
Riddelsburg	"	9.32	"	12.38
Hopewell	Arrive	9.40	Leave p. m.	12.30

EVENING TRAIN.

		P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	5.00	Arrive	8.40
M'Connellstown	"	5.14	"	8.26
Pleasant Grove	"	5.20	"	8.20
Marklesburg	"	5.32	"	8.08
Coffee Run	"	5.44	"	7.56
Rough & Ready	"	5.50	"	7.50
Cove	"	6.03	"	7.37
Fishers' Summit	"	6.06	"	7.34
Saxton	"	6.20	"	7.20
Riddelsburg	"	6.32	"	7.08
Hopewell	Arrive	6.40	Leave	7.00

☞Passengers for BROAD TOP CITY, HOPEWELL, and BEDFORD SPRINGS, arriving from East by Pennsylvania Rail Road Express Train at 7.00 A. M., breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from East by Mail Train, arrive at 4.48 P. M., and leave for Bedford, &c., at 5.00.

Passengers from West arrive by Express Train in the morning and breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from West, by Mail Train, arrive at 3.02 P. M., and leave at 5.00 P. M. for Hopewell and Bedford. Passengers by the Fast Line arrive at Huntingdon from East at 8.55 P. M. and from West at 9.48 P.M.

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford Springs.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon.

THOMAS T. WILEMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, June 1, 1857.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman, *Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the*
CINCINNAT MARINE HOSPITAL,

Also to *Invalids Retreat*, Author of "*Letters to Invalids*," IS COMING! See following Card.

SEPTEMBER APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, "Jackson's Hotel," Friday, September 4.
Lewistown, "National Hotel,".....“ 5.
Mifflin, "Patterson House,".....“ 7.
Harrisburg,.....“ 8.
Hollidaysburg,.....“ 9.
Altoona,.....“ 10.
Johnstown,.....“ 11.
Pittsburg,.....10 & 11.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, *without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is* so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

☞No charge for consultation. [June 3, 1857.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED: and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest!

H. ROMAN

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

ISN'T IT SO?—Use ARTHUR'S celebrated *Self-Sealing Cans and Jars*, and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.

FRESH FRUIT IN WINTER

Full directions for putting up all kinds of Fruit and Tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.

They are made of *Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire & Acid proof Stone Ware.* The sizes are from pints to gallons.—These cans and jars are *entirely open at the tops*, and NEST, to secure economy in transportation.

BETTER THAN SWEETMEATS.

For sale by STOREKEEPERS throughout the United States.

Descriptive circulars sent on application. ☞Orders from the trade solicited.

Be sure to ask for 'Arthur's.' It has stood the test of two seasons, having been used by hundreds of families, hotel and boarding house keepers.

We are now making them for the million.

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Manufacturers under the Patent, Nos. 117 & 119 South Tenth Street, (corner George) PHILADELPHIA.

June 17, 1857-2m.

NEW AND CHEAP WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY STORE.—DAVID GROVE informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public generally, that he has opened a Grocery Store on Hill street, Huntingdon, a few doors west of Wm. Orbison's residence, where he will at all times be prepared to supply customers with

ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES OF THE BEST,
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,

at wholesale and retail. Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Confectionaries, Hams, Salt, Brooms, Buckets, *Segars, Tobacco*, &c., &c.; in fact, every article usually kept in a Grocery Store.

As I am determined to sell CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST. I want *everybody* to call and examine my stock and prices. DAVID GROVE.

Huntingdon, July 22, 1857.

TIPTON STEAM FRAME, SASH, DOOR, SHUTTER & FLOORING MANUFACTORY, TIPTON, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., *10 miles East of Altoona.* The undersigned having provided a complete set of Machinery for the business, and *being practical* House Carpenters and Builders, are extensively engaged in Manufacturing by steam, any description of carpenter work, which we will furnish at low rates, and ship to any point on the Penn'a Rail Road. Plans of every description for buildings with *specifications* and bill of timber prepared. Orders from a distance respectfully solicited.

McCAULEY & CO.

Tipton, July 1, 1857-ly.

LAST NOTICE—All persons indebted to the undersigned by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment on or before the *first day of November next.* All notes, and book accounts remaining unsettled after that date, will positively be sued out without respect to persons.

J. N. SWOOPE.

Alexandria, July 29, 1857.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVITT.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

---

100 Sacks Ground Alum Salt, 50 tons Plaster to be disposed of by
August 5, 1857. SCOTT & BROWN.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, at D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the *most fashionable dress goods* for Ladies and Gentlemen. Such as Black and Fancy Silks, All-wool Delains, Challie Delains, Plain Braize, Figured Braize Robes, Brilliants, different colors; Brilliant Robes, Lawn Robes, Decals Chintz Calico, Plain and Fancy Dress Ginghams, Hummilla Cloth, Silk Warp Levella Cloth for travelling dresses, Mohair Debarze, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Bonnet Crapes, all colors; Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Hosiery, Gum Belts, Ribbons for Belting, Whalebone and Brass Hoops for Skirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Gingham Cravats, Zopher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Hop, Tidy Yarn. Also,

The best assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town. Barred and plain Jaconets, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and Dotted Crinoline, Moreen and Grass Cloth for Skirts, Book Muslin, Irish Linen, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also,

A fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Silk and Braize Mantillas, and a variety of Dress and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Merino Cassimer, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Drills for pants, Blue Denim, Blue Drill, Plain and Fancy Linens, Marsailles and Silk Vesting, Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, Nankeens, Ticking, Checks, Table diaper, &c.

Bonnets of the latest styles, and at lower prices than can be found in town.

Also, Moleskin, Fur, Wool and Summer Hats of the latest styles, and Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Brushes, Tubs, Churns, Butter Bowls, Baskets, Brooms and Brushes,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Fish & Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as *many new ones as can* crowd in, are respectfully requested to come and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 29, 1857.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS! HARDWARE DEPOT!!!

The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c.,

which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind*, to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Files, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings. Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages. Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Wostenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.

HOLLOW-WARE.

Porcelaine, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Portmonaies, Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns, Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.

☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale and Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

March 18, 1857.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c.
BENJAMIN JACOBS

Informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part,

Ginghams,
Lawns,
Bareges, printed and plain,
Prints of all kinds,
Muslins,
Gloves,
Mitts,
Hosiery, &c., &c., and in fact

all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

---

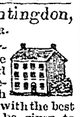
300 KEGS PAINT.

WHITE LEAD, (*pure,*) per keg of 25 lbs		$2 50
WHITE LEAD, (*extra*)	" "	2 75
PHILADELPHIA ZINC PAINT	" "	2 40
BEST SNOW WHITE ZINC PAINT	" "	2 68

Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, and all kinds of HARDWARE and Building Materials in proportion, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,

April 8, 1857. Huntingdon, Pa.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.



Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Coats, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipeana, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands, —all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN MILLER, at B. L. Neff's Mill, situated between Petersburg and Alexandria, in Huntingdon County, Pa.

☞N. S. None but a Good Miller need apply. Apply to D. W. McCAY, Miller at said Mill. [June 17

SAVE YOUR MONEY by purchasing Pure Linseed Oil (10 gal. and above) $1.18 per gal.
Pure Linseed Oil (1 to 10 gallons) $1.25 "
Boiled Linseed Oil, always on hand at the Hardware Store of [june10] JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

DR. H. JAMES' Extract Cannabis Indica, for the permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, &c., for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.
apr29

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geisinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa.

W. J. GEISSINGER.

May 20, 1857.

HUNTINGDON SEMINARY.—The NEXT SESSION will commence on MONDAY, AUGUST, 31st.

☞Tuition for Ten Months $25.

☞*Higher rates* charged for pupils remaining only a part of the year.

☞During July and August, applications may be left with Hon. Geo. Taylor, or W. P. Orbison, Esq.

SARAH W. BIGELOW.

Huntingdon July 8, 1857-tf.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment just received and for sale by
May 20, 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1855.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa., on Allegheny street, between the Pennsylvania and Broad Top R. R. Depots, WM. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. March 25, 1857-6m.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 50 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

EVANS, McCONNELL & EVANS, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Broad Top City, Huntingdon county.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

OWEN & LAMBERT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Address, Owen & Lambert, Broad Top City.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner & Shipper of Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon, Pa.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

PORCELAIN BOILERS and PANS of every description, for sale at Manufacturer's prices. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.
Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

---

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

---

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods.
Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of
apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000 *DRY FLINT* HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL. For sale by J. PALMER & CO.
MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.
May 12, 1857.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county by the members of the Presbyterian Congregation of Cottage Church and vicinity, to grant a charter of Incorporation, and to constitute them and their successors a body *politic and corporate* in law, by the corporate name of the "Cottage Presbyterian Congregation," and if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the said Court will at its next session (August,) decree and declare them a corporation or body politic, according to the articles and conditions in their petition set forth and contained. M. F. CAMPBELL,
June 10, 1857. Prothonotary.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The "May Flower" arrived in port last week, having on board, a new and splendid assortment of Groceries, Confectionaries, Provisions, &c., &c., all of which are offered for sale at the Cheap Store of LOVE & McDIVITT, consisting of Hams, Shoulders, Salt and Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, molasses, Cheese, Crackers, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Tamarind, Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Orange Syrup, Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Oils, Candles, Tobacco, Segars, Fruits and Confectionaries of all kinds, all of which will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURE, for cash or country produce. Purchasers are invited to call and see and examine for themselves.
LOVE & McDIVITT.
Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as *Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves* for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniacs and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*

HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the Skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. *No Cure No Pay.* Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.

☞Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately *compounded.*

Store, Market Square, opposite Coats' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY McMANIGILL.

November 26, 1856.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHO